

# SELECTIONS

## FROM THE

### VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,  
Received up to 4th June 1895.

#### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.			
Chitral Expedition and its heavy cost ...	270	Major Hewett, the Cantonment Magistrate of Ránikhet, praised for his just decision in a mixed case ...	276
Raja of Lambagraon taking an active part in the Chitral Expedition ...	270	Alleged ill-treatment of an ice-seller by the police at Cawnpore, ...	276
Armenian question ...	270	Bad characters at Shahdara, district Meerut ...	276
Empress' Birthday at Meerut ...	271	Water-supply scheme, Meerut ...	276
Empress' Birthday at Bareilly ...	271	Mr. G. J. Nicholls, the District and Sessions Judge of Moradabad ...	277
Zamánah and the Empress' Birthday ...	271	Settlement employes at Fyzabad granted no holidays ...	277
Birthday honors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	271	III.—POST-OFFICE.	
Expenses of the India office on the reception of Prince Nasr-Ullah Khan ...	271	Excessive hard work alleged to be exacted from postal employes. ...	277
Payment of rent for the house occupied by Prince Nasr-Ullah Khan at London by the India Office ...	272	A complaint against the Branch Postmaster at Yahagiánj, Lucknow, by the editor of the <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	277
Alleged ill-treatment of Musalmáns in Kashmir ...	272	New wrappers issued by the Postal Department for packets ...	277
Case of Sukha Mian, Bhopál ...	272	IV.—RAILWAY.	
Bhopál and the Colonel ...	273	Muttra-Brindaban Branch of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway ...	277
Alleged oppression of Musalmáns by the Banswara State, Rájputána ...	273	Native guards on the North-Western Railway ...	278
Lawab of Rámpur ...	273	Need for a sweetmeat-seller at the Sháhjahánpur Railway Station ...	278
Sale of meat and liquor in Hyderabad ...	273	Unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of water at the Fyzabad and Lucknow stations and the non-lighting of privies at the former station ...	278
II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.			
Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Indian expenditure ...	273	V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Hindus, Musalmáns and District Officers ...	274	Local affairs, Lucknow ...	278
Alleged distressed condition of zamindárs and cultivators in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	274	Neglected condition of the streets at Saháranpur ...	278
Municipal administration in the North-Western Provinces ...	274	Fire at Victoriaganj, Lucknow ...	278
Grievances of pleaders and litigants at the District Courts, Allahabad ...	275	Death of Rája Shiva Prasad, C. S. I., Benares ...	278
Suggestion regarding the speedy grant of copies of documents to suitors by courts in the Panjáb on receipt of "urgent" fees ...	275	Ditto ditto ...	279
Postmaster of Umballa accused of causing the death of two natives while out shooting in Patiala territory ...	275	Public latrines, Allahabad ...	279
Present District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and Kotwál of Allahabad ...	276	Objection taken by Musalmáns to the proposed construction of a Hindu temple at Ajudhya ...	279
		Hindu marriages during the coming Muharram at Bareilly ...	280
		An "At Home" held by Dr. Hoey, District Magistrate of Gorakhpur ...	280

#### LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.					
Monthly.					
Árya Samáchar ...	Meerut ...	Dr. Rámchandra ...	For May ...	28th May ...	300 copies.
Jain Hitopadeshak ...	Deoband (Saháranpur).	Bábú Súrj Bhán ...	" " ...	" " ...	600 "
Kayasth Patriká ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Devi Prasád ...	" " ...	1st June ...	217 "
Khatri Hitkári ...	Agra ...	Bábu Dina Nath Tandán.	" April ...	4th " ...	600 "
Nasihat-us-Shia ...	Moradabad ...	Qazi Muhammad Fakhím-ud-din.	" May ...	2nd " ...	270 "
Theosophical Society's Journal	Meerut ...	Master Ram Chandra	" " ...	1st " ...	600 "
Vaishya Sudashá Pravartak ...	Hapur (Meerut).	Lálá Banársi Das ...	" April ...	31st May ...	500 "
Bi-monthly.					
Bundelkhand Punch ...	Jhánsi ...	Munshi Nannhá Prasád.	1st June ...	3rd June ...	250 copies.
Khurshaid-i-Nánpára ...	Nánpára (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahya 'Ali ...	" " ...	2nd " ...	300 "
Tohfa-i-Qádiri ...	Ballia ...	Maulvi Abdul Qádir	" May ...	26th May ...	100 "
Ved Prakásh ...	Rúrá (Cawnpore).	Babu Krishna Lal ...	" June ...	2nd June ...	250 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
				1895.	1895.	
12	Akhbār-i-Imāmiya ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Abid Ali ...	1st, 11th & 21st May,	2nd June ...	375 copies.
13	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Amin-ud-din.	20th Apl. & 1st May,	4th " ...	275 "
14	Hāmid-ul-Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Munshi Ilāhi Bakhsh.	26th & 31st May ...	27th May & 2nd June	106 "
15	Kananj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Munshi Bhaggu Khān	1st June ...	4th June ...	250 "
16	Kāyasth Hitkāri ...	Agra ...	Munshi Kāmtā Prasād.	30th May ...	31st May ...	300 "
17	Mazāq ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Muhammad Sharif-ullah.	1st June ...	3rd June ...	"
18	Mufid-i-Ām ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qādir Ali Khān.	" " ...	4th " ...	75 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
19	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Khwājā Tajammul Husain.	20th May ...	1st June ...	50 copies.
20	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khān.	" " ...	30th May ...	150 "
21	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wāris Ali ...	30th " ...	31st " ...	200 "
22	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	22nd & 29th May ...	27th May & 2nd June	800 "
23	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varma.	25th May & 1st June	28th May & 3rd June	250 "
24	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal	" " ...	29th May & 4th June	300 "
25	Āzād ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	24th & 31st May ...	26th May & 1st June	250 "
26	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnām Singh	1st June ...	2nd June ...	600 "
27	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	24th May & 1st June	26th May & 3rd June	700 "
28	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thākur Prasād.	25th " " ...	29th May & 4th June	400 "
29	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khān.	27th May ...	29th May ...	370 "
30	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad	24th " ...	28th " ...	350 "
31	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Ganga Prasād Varma.	29th " ...	31st " ...	300 "
32	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Saiyad Abdul Ali	19th & 26th June ...	30th May & 2nd June	100 "
33	Kārnāmāh ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yāqub.	25th May & 2nd June	26th May & 4th June	275 "
34	Kashshāf ...	Muzaffarnagar ...	Munshi Faiyāz Ahmad	8th May ...	4th June ...	"
35	Kāyasth Conference Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasād, B.A., B.L.	31st " ...	1st " ...	200 "
36	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Bihari Lal ...	25th May & 1st June	28th May & 4th June	50 "
37	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Karīm-ullah.	28th May ...	1st June ...	400 "
38	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali ...	26th " ...	29th May ...	180 "
39	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	27th May & 3rd June	29th May & 4th June	60 "
40	Ditto ...	Sahāranpur ...	Pandit Avatār Kishun	24th May ...	27th May ...	475 "
41	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamna Das Biswas.	31st " ...	1st June ...	450 "
42	Nasīm-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz Khān.	23rd " ...	30th May ...	70 "
43	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Kāzi Muhammad Fahīm-ud-din.	24th & 31st May ...	26th May & 2nd June	230 "
44	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khān.	25th May & 1st June	27th May & 2nd June	250 "
45	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	23rd & 30th May ...	26th May & 1st June	300 "
46	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Pratāp Kishun	24th & 31st " ...	26th May & 3rd June	360 "
47	Riāz-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad	24th " ...	28th May ...	350 "
48	Robilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Saiyad Abdul Ali	19th & 26th " ...	30th May & 2nd June	125 "
49	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	28th " ...	30th May ...	125 "
50	Tātī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	" " ...	31st " ...	200 "
51	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rāmji Dās Bhārgava	" " ...	29th " ...	1,000 "
52	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khān.	23rd & 30th " ...	28th May & 1st June	200 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
53	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasād.	27th May to 4th June	27th May to 4th June	521 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
54	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Muhtāz-ud-din.	28th & 31st May ...	30th May & 1st June	460 copies (including 22 copies taken by Government).



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>HINDI.</b>			<b>1895.</b>	<b>1895.</b>	
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
55	Bhārat Prakāśh ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwari Lal Misra.	For May ...	31st May ...	125 copies.
56	Bhārat Sudasha Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Nārāyan Dās ...	" " ...	1st June ...	375 "
57	Maheeshwari ...	Hapur (Meerut) ...	Bābū Harsaran Dās.	" " ...	3rd " ...	450 "
58	Māthur Vaisya Sukhdāyak ...	Agra ...	Lala Badri Prasad ..	" April & May ...	1st " ...	250 "
59	Nātya Pattra ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Dewaki Nandan Tirpathi.	" March & April	28th May ...	400 "
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
60	Kayasth Conference Prakāśh	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	27th May ...	28th May ...	500 copies.
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
61	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwāl.	27th May ...	29th May ...	108 copies.
62	Bhārat Bhūshan ...	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	24th & 31st May ...	27th May & 3rd June	...
63	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Do. ...	Bābū Rām Krishna Varmā.	27th May ...	29th May ...	1,500 copies.
64	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Babu Mādhō Prasad	25th " ...	31st " ...	400 "
65	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Nāth Tiwārī.	30th " ...	" " ...	350 "
66	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyāchālāk Dān ...	27th " ...	27th " ...	65 "
	<i>Daily.</i>					
67	Hindustān ...	Kālakankar ...	Pandit Devi Dayal Shukla.	26th May to 2nd June	27th May to 3rd June	470 copies.
	<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>					
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
68	Ārya Darpan ...	Shāhjahānpur.	Munshi Bakhtawar Singh.	For May ...	1st June ...	500 copies.
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
69	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	24th & 31st May ...	27th May & 2nd June	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
	<b>MARATHI.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
70	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	29th May ...	1st June ...	350 copies.
	<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
71	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	27th May ...	31st May ...	400 copies.

621 copies  
(including  
92 copies taken  
by Government).

60 copies (including  
24 copies taken  
by Government).



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

ODDH PUNCH.  
23rd May 1895.

1. A correspondent, who subscribes himself "Hindustan," in the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 23rd May, in commenting upon the Chitral Expedition, observes that it was undertaken quite unnecessarily. Two men were fighting for the possession of Chitral, and the Indian Government had no business to interfere. Success has no doubt attended the British arms, but India has gained nothing by it. She has only been put to an expense of crores of rupees and has lost a considerable number of soldiers, 75 per cent of whom have left wives and children behind to whom pensions will have to be granted. Again, the officers and soldiers engaged in the expedition will have to be rewarded with money and titles according to their respective rank. It would seem that the British Government still considers India to be a rich country and continues to expend the Indian revenues recklessly.

Chitral Expedition and its heavy cost.

ANIS-I-HIND.  
25th May 1895.

2. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th May, is glad to notice that Rájá Jaichand Bahadur of Lambagraon has actually joined the Chitral Expedition and been doing field service with it. His active participation in the expedition, it is strange, has not been noticed by any English newspaper. The exhibition of loyalty by a prince in this way at the risk of his own life is quite different from the mere offer of men or money. It is to be hoped Government will duly appreciate the devoted loyalty of the Rájá.

Rájá of Lambagraon taking an active part in the Chitral Expedition.

KASHSHÁF.  
8th May 1895.

3. The *Kashsháf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 8th May, received on the 4th June, says that the accounts, published in European newspapers, of the alleged atrocities committed by the Turkish soldiery in Armenia are gross exaggerations, but that the European powers have accepted

Armenian question.

them as true in the main. No unprejudiced man could readily believe that the Turks perpetrated such inhuman barbarities of which they have been accused. The fact is that the Christian subjects of the Porte, relying on the aid of the Christian Powers in Europe, are anxious to throw off the Turkish yoke and lose no opportunity of committing disturbances. On the other hand, the Turks, knowing full well the attitude of the European Powers, deal leniently with them to avoid difficulties and do not punish the rebels with greater severity than is necessary for the restoration of order. The Armenians, considering the taxes levied from them to be intolerable, have raised the standard of revolt. Two vessels, secretly carrying arms and war ammunition which were intended to be made over to the Armenians, have been seized in the Mediterranean. The vessels belong to a European Power which is highly civilized and a great lover of peace. This incident is not calculated to increase the reputation of Christian Europe for honesty and fair play. If the Indians were to rebel against the British Government (though such a thing is impossible, there being no friendly Power to espouse their cause), the British Government would deal with them in the same way as the Turks have done with the Armenians. In the wars so frequently waged by the Government of India against the frontier tribes, their houses and crops are usually destroyed, all other property looted and even their dead bodies burnt, as was lately done in Waziristan. Some kind hearted people in England took exception to the barbarous proceedings of the British soldiery in connection with the Waziri Expedition. The outrages committed by the lewd European soldiers on women on the occasions of these frontier campaigns never transpire, but an idea of them may be formed from the ill-treatment of women by soldiers in India. The Chitral expedition is another recent instance of the high-handedness of the Government of India. On the murder of Nizam-ul-Mulk the Government of India suddenly changed its Chitral policy and Dr. Robertson interfered in an unjustifiable manner. Thus though Dr. Robertson himself was responsible for the imbroglio, a strong expedition was sent and Chitral occupied after much bloodshed. Umra Khan offered to send Dr. Robertson to India, but the latter did not agree. Again he treated Lieutenants Edwardes and Fowler with great consideration and afterwards released them. The excesses committed by the British officers were far worse than the imaginary ones with which the Turks have been charged, but Umra Khan has no Great Power to espouse his cause. In case the European Powers succeed in coercing the Sultan, the Turks



have resolved to depose him and raise Sultan Murad to the throne. This is as it should be. The Turks cannot possibly part with Armenia under pressure from the European powers.

4. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 28th May, refers to a public meeting held at the Meerut Town Hall in the morning by the Young Muhammadans' Association in honour of the Empress' Birthday. Mr. T. R. Wyer, the District Magistrate, presided, and the compositions in prose and

TUTI-I-HIND.  
28th May 1895.

Empress' Birthday at Meerut.

verse prepared by the members of the Association were read by them. Mr. Wyer, in his nice address in Urdu, advised both the Hindus and Musalmáns to improve the Meerut College by their joint efforts. The Editor read a poem in praise of Her Majesty and made a short speech, referring to some of the advantages of British rule, and thanking Mr. Wyer for the establishment of the local College and the introduction of the water supply scheme. (The *Anis-i-Hind*, Meerut, of the 1st June, states that the same day the Devanagri Pathshala celebrated the Empress' Birthday in the evening. Some speeches were made and Sanskrit and Hindi poems read on the occasion. Prizes were distributed to the successful students of the school by Mr. Wyer, who expressed satisfaction at the steady progress of the school and the transfer of all his property by the founder, Pandit Gauri Datta, to the school, and hoped that some wealthy gentleman would follow his example and endow the Meerut College with one or two villages.)

5. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 25th May, refers to the meeting held at Bareilly on the 24th idem to celebrate the Empress' Birthday. The meeting was largely attended, the Commissioner presiding on the occasion.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.  
25th May 1895.

Empress' Birthday at Bareilly.

Addresses were presented, refreshments provided and fireworks let off.

6. The *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 23rd May, publishes as a supplement a Persian poem printed in golden letters on a single sheet of paper expressing joy at Her Majesty's Birthday and praising Her Majesty.

ZAMĀNAH.  
23rd May 1895.

*Zamānah* and the Empress' Birthday.

7. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 29th May, observes that if the distribution of honours and titles by Government were always marked by the same discrimination and magnanimity as on the present occasion of the Empress' Birthday, such titles would much rise in public estimation. The

HINDUSTĀNI.  
29th May 1895.

Birthday honours in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, who has received the title of C.I.E., is an able and sympathetic officer and has gained popularity with all classes of the community. He has acquitted himself well as the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon'ble Mahārāja Pratāb Narayan Singh of Ajudhya has been made a K.C.I.E., in recognition of his services as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which will convince the Talukdārs of Oudh that Government is always ready to appreciate any services rendered to itself and the country. Lala Nihal Chand of Muzaffarnagar is a very liberal-minded and enlightened gentleman. He was a member of the Hemp Drugs Commission and the freedom with which he expressed his views elicited praise from every quarter. In honouring him Government has shown its appreciation of a free expression of opinion. It is generally believed that a man can obtain a title only by pleasing the District Officers by servile flattery, but if the ruler of a province is a man of liberal views like the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell, men who do not like to mince matters and think that true loyalty to Government consists in freely informing it of their thoughts and feelings, are not likely to be left out in the cold.

8. The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 27th May, says that it is rumoured that the India Office will spend £4,000 on the reception of Prince Nasr-ullah Khan. Have Englishmen pledged themselves to play at ducks and drakes with the Indian revenues?

BHĀRAT JIWAN.  
27th May 1895.

Expenses of the India Office on the reception of Prince Nasr-ullah Khan.



HÁMÍD-UL-AKHBÁR,  
31st May 1895.

9. The *Hámíd-ul-Akhhár* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, says that Prince Nasr-ullah Khan has not been accommodated in a royal building in London but in a private house for which £4,000, which is equal to about Rs. 70,000, has been paid as rent by the India Office. The

Payment of rent for the house occupied by Prince Nasr-ullah Khan in London by the India Office.

British Government is ready to saddle the Indian treasury with every kind of expense rightly or wrongly.

ÁZÁD.  
31st May 1895.

10. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 31st May, regrets to say that the Musalmáns in Kashmir, who form the bulk of the population of that State, are to be found in a very degraded and wretched state, and that no efforts are made by the Darbár to improve their intellectual, moral and material

Alleged ill-treatment of Musalmáns in Kashmir.

condition. Far from any steps being taken for their benefit, they are not even allowed to make the *Azán*, or call to prayer, at their mosques. If any Musalmán has the folly to do so, false cases are trumped up against him; he is not allowed to take water from the neighbouring wells; his mosque is defiled and he is persecuted in other ways. The *Vakíl-i-Amritsar* is right in taking the Hindu newspapers to task for their indifference to the miseries of the Musalmáns in Kashmir, while they raised a loud clamour against the Bahawalpur State, simply because the Hindus in that State did not hold the *Holi*, though that festival is condemned by the educated Hindus themselves. It is a pity that even the State Council has done nothing to ameliorate the condition of the Muhammadan community. The Government of India, too, is not free from blame. It interests itself in Kashmir affairs only as far as the fortification of the frontier is concerned, but does not care to enquire into the sufferings of the people. The British Government is ready to interfere on behalf of the Christians in Armenia, but does not care at all for the Musalmáns in an Indian feudatory State, whom a single word from it could protect from oppression. The Musalmáns do not agitate for the redress of their grievances and thus they themselves are also responsible for their miseries to a great extent.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.  
26th May 1895.

11. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 26th May, in an article headed "Tyranny," observes that the administration in almost every Native State is generally considered more or less faulty. But Bhopál has acquired a very wide

Case of Sukha Mian, Bhopál.

notoriety for maladministration. There is hardly a native or Anglo-Indian newspaper which has not at one time or other referred in its columns to the sufferings of the people, the neglect of the State affairs by the Begam, the high-handed proceedings of the Prime Minister, and so forth. The well known pamphlet drew attention to the faults of the administration, but owing to some slight mis-statements the entire book was condemned as a tissue of falsehoods. Even Englishmen, who plume themselves on their justice, being blinded by Bhopál gold (*lit.* looking at the silver pamphlet through golden spectacles) connived at the affair: Tyranny and oppression are rampant throughout the State, and people are emigrating in large numbers. The writer then complains of the alleged ill-treatment of Majid Muhammad Khan, *alias* Sukha Mian, son of the first Consort of the Begam by another wife, by the State. Ubaidullah Khan, minor son of the Begam's daughter, the heir apparent, getting displeased with his parents, told Sukha Mian that he would go to Hyderabad. The latter dissuaded the boy from going to Hyderabad and took him to the Begam, though he himself is not on good terms with her. The boy was sent by the Begam next day to his parents. Sultan Dula, the boy's father, prosecuted Sukha Mian on the charge of kidnapping his son, and the Prime Minister himself took up the case. One Hafiz Mahmud has been expelled from Bhopál and two other men sentenced to imprisonment on the charge of complicity in the so-called offence. Sukha Mian declined to appear before the Prime Minister in Court, and said that, like the complainant, his statement might be taken at his own house. This has greatly annoyed the Begam and the Prime Minister, and he is being treated as a rebel. A proclamation has been issued forbidding men to communicate with or sell arms to him, and it is intended to seize him by force. On the 15th May two companies of troops were ordered to wait on the Prime Minister the next day for the purpose.



12. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 1st June, complains that the state of things in Bhopál appears to be very unsatisfactory, the people being oppressed in a variety of ways. One or two newspapers which used to represent their grievances to the Government of India have, unfortunately for them, ceased to exist. The *Colonel* assures them that it will champion their cause to the best of its ability until all their complaints are removed.

COLONEL.  
1st June 1895.

Bhopál and the *Colonel*.  
Alleged oppression of Musalmáns by the Banswára State, Rájputána

13. A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Islám* (Agra), of the 30th May, complains that the Musalmáns in Banswára, Rájputána, are greatly oppressed by the Hindu officers in the State. Last year they laid their grievances before Captain Pinhey, the late Political Assistant at Neemuch, who went to Banswára, and, after making an investigation, ordered the State authorities to redress the grievances of the Musalmáns. But subsequently the authorities won him over to their side and began oppressing the Musalmáns still more. The services of a number of Musalmán officials were dispensed with, the allowances of the Qazi discontinued, and the loans of valuable articles from the State on the occasions of the two Yds stopped. Lately some Musalmáns have gone to Neemuch to appeal to Lieutenant Pritchard, the present Political Assistant.

AKHBÁR-I-ISLÁM.  
30th May 1895.

Nawáb of Rámpur.

14. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 24th May, says that it would appear from the *Hindustáni* that the Nawáb of Rámpur does not take any interest in the management of the State affairs, that Captain Colvin is getting hopeless as to any improvement in His Highness' conduct, and that His Highness lately had a quarrel with Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan. The *Ázád* declared long ago that some selfish backbiters had acquired undue influence over the Nawáb, and that the administration was getting more and more unsatisfactory. Since then matters have manifestly gone from bad to worse.

ÁZÁD.  
24th May 1895.

Sale of meat and liquor in Hyderabad.

15. The *Nátya Patra* (Allahabad), in its joint issue for March and April, in giving a brief account of the Editor's visit to Hyderabad, complains that meat and liquor are sold openly in almost every street and lane, and that a large number of Hindus and Musalmáns are addicted to the use of liquor. It is a matter of satisfaction that there is amity between the Hindus and Musalmáns and that the Nizam's Government has granted jágirs for the maintenance of many Hindu temples.

NÁTYA PATRA.  
March 1895.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Indian expenditure.

16. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 27th May, says that there appears to be no limit to the growth of the public expenditure which has already so greatly impoverished the country. Government is always in want of money and has even been reduced to the necessity of suspending the yearly contribution to the Famine Insurance Fund in order to tide over its financial difficulties. The excessive cost of administration is a dark stain on British rule and prevents the people from fully appreciating the great benefits it has conferred on them. The lower classes have to put up with insufficient quantities of food owing to their poverty. The chief cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian treasury is that India is regarded as a happy hunting ground by all needy Englishmen. In fact Anglo-Indians as a rule think that they have conquered India by the sword and that they have therefore a right to enrich themselves and their country at its expense. Referring to the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the civil and military expenditure of India, the Editor observes that the Commission of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Caine and Sir William Wedderburn to the Commission inspires him with hope. But considering the results of the various commissions in the past, beginning with the Baroda Commission and ending with the Opium Commission, he is afraid that the new Commission may prove a failure like its predecessors.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.  
27th May 1895.



ĀRYA DARPAṆ.  
May 1895.

17. The *Ārya Darpan* (Shāhjahānpur), for May, represents a number of

Hindus, Musalmāns and District  
Officers.

Musalmāns assembled at a mosque and talking over the subject of their religious quarrels with the Hindus. The Maulvi among them tells them that the unbelievers shall be sent to hell, adding that they ought to pursue the policy of their forefathers, who came here to spread Islām among the unbelievers and not to lead a life of ease and luxury. One Musalmān says that all the present Indian Musalmāns are descended from the Hindus, not one of them being an Arab or Persian, and that the two communities should therefore live on friendly terms with each other. He is called names and reminded that the Musalmāns were much oppressed by the Hindus in the past. Another Musalmān, who had an interview with the District Magistrate the preceding day, enlightens his companions on the subject of his attitude towards the Hindus and Musalmāns. The Musalmāns having no objection to partake of food with Europeans, the District Magistrate has great sympathy with them. He dislikes the Hindus, who regard even the touch of a European as pollution. He had to dismiss his Hindu servants, as they refused to touch soap with which he ordered them to wash his children. The Maulvi and another man happening to show some anxiety about the celebration of the approaching Muharram, one of the assembly declares that the District Magistrate has already forbidden the Hindus to play on any musical instruments or have any kind of rejoicings during Muharram.

A dozen pious Hindus happening to meet at a temple for performing their daily worship, one of them complains that the Musalmāns are bent on harassing their co-religionists, and another says that the Hindus cannot now even blow the shell at the time of worship, a Brāhman at Sitapur being, it is rumoured, sentenced to imprisonment for doing so. As the Hindus present express surprise at the ill-treatment of the Brāhman under Her Majesty's rule, one head constable and some constables suddenly enter the temple and take them to the police station accusing them of being members of an unlawful assembly. On their arrival there the Sub-Inspector calls them names and tells them that only Musalmāns, though only weavers and syces, can be accepted as sureties. At the instance of the head constable one of the Hindus, who is a well-to-do trader, pays Rs. 500 as a bribe to the Sub-Inspector, who lets them off with a warning not to talk of cow-killing at their temples in future, hold marriages or allow births or deaths in their families during the Muharram.

NĀTYA PATRA.  
March and April  
1895.

18. The *Nātya Patra* (Allahabad), in its joint issue for March and April

Alleged distressed condition of zamīndārs and cultivators in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

complaints that while the cultivators and zamīndārs (in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh) are in great distress owing to the damage done to their crops by excessive rainfall during the last year, they are being hard pressed for payment of arrears of land revenue. This is certainly not sympathizing with or caring for the well-being of the people. The former rulers took only one-sixth of the produce of land as their share, the cultivators paying nothing in the event of an entire failure of crops. On the whole, Government itself is not much to blame. It is the over-zealous Tahsildārs who, though full alive to the hardships of the ryots, are ready to recover the arrears of revenue by the sale of even the dishes and drinking pots of the defaulters. Government ought to show some leniency towards cultivators and zamīndārs in the matter of payment of land revenue this year.

HINDUSTĀNĪ.  
29th May 1895.

19. The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 29th May, complains that there

Municipal administration in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

more or less dissatisfaction in every town in the provinces with the municipal administration. At one place people are to be found complaining of the high-handed proceedings of the municipal officials, at another of the indifference of the members to municipal affairs, at another mutual discord among the members, and so forth. At the annual elections in March the candidates are animated by a feeling of strong mutual animosity. The municipal officials have to serve many masters; and excepting those among them who are friends or relatives of any members they are always haunted by fear of punishment or dismissal. The two principal causes of the present unsatisfactory state



things are (1) that the large majority of the members are anxious to gain the good will of the district officers by mean subserviency with a view to promote their own selfish ends; and (2) that the district magistrates, who are generally *ex officio* presidents, are desirous of having things their own way. A long foreign yoke has crushed all spirit of freedom and independence in the Indians, making them servile and selfish. The number of men in any town having the courage to express their opinions freely and to propose any resolutions against the wishes of the all-powerful district magistrates is extremely limited. On the other hand, there are few District Magistrates who would like to see any members of the Municipal Boards call a spade a spade. In many districts the usual practice is that the President, who is of course the Collector, declares what he wishes to do in any matter and that the members vie with each other in their readiness to support him. At the larger towns there are paid European secretaries. They themselves previously prepare the draft resolutions and have them first privately approved by some members over whom they possess any influence, and then easily get them passed at the meetings of the boards. If such is the case at the larger municipalities, what could you expect from the smaller ones where the members are generally ignorant shop-keepers? What is necessary to remedy the evils above referred to is that the district officers should encourage the members to make a free expression of their views, and that the educated natives, instead of denouncing the present system of municipal administration in private, ought to enlighten the voters and induce them to return competent men to the boards. Members who fail to perform their duties ought to be condemned at public meetings and in newspapers, while those who exhibit an interest in promoting the public welfare ought to receive their just meed of praise.

20. The *Prayág Samachār* (Allahabad), of the 30th May, complains that pleaders, mukhtárs and litigants who have occasion to deal with the district civil and criminal courts at Allahabad are exposed to great inconvenience from several causes.

PRAYÁG SAMACHÁR,  
30th May 1895.

Grievances of pleaders and litigants  
at the District Courts, Allahabad.

Their principal grievance is the want of waiting rooms, the necessity for which is most keenly felt during the hot weather. When the new court buildings were occupied, Mr. Porter, the then District Magistrate, kindly assigned one room to vakíls and barristers. This was a very good idea. They all sat comfortably in that room and litigants knew where to find them when necessary. But when Mr. Thomson succeeded Mr. Porter as District Magistrate, he turned out vakíls from the room and made it a part of his office to the great inconvenience of both the vakíls and litigants. There is a good shed called dharmshála near the court buildings; but the shed not being within ear-shot, the litigants, being liable to be called at any moment, do not take their seats there, but sit on the ground near the court rooms, being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. What an exposure to the hot sun and the scorching winds of May mean may be easily imagined. It should be remembered that the court hours are never changed during the hot weather at Allahabad. The provision of waiting rooms for pleaders and litigants is absolutely necessary, and the courts should have morning hours during the hot weather as at other places.

21. The *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th May, publishes a communication from Badri Krishna, a pleader at Delhi, who complains that the bribes which suitors have to pay to the ministerial officials in civil courts add considerably to the cost of civil litigation. With a view to stop the corruption and bribery prevailing among the copyists in

ANÍS-I-HIND.  
25th May 1895.

Suggestion regarding the speedy grant  
of copies of documents to suitors by  
courts in the Panjáb on receipt of "ur-  
gent" fees.

the courts in the Panjáb, the writer asks the Panjáb Government to introduce the system of granting copies at once on payment of "urgent" fees which are a little higher than the ordinary fees, such a system being already in vogue in the North-Western Provinces. Moreover, when a summons has not been served on a witness, the diet money deposited by the suitor for that witness should at once be returned to the suitor or his vakíl, as was done before.

22. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, says that, like European soldiers, other Europeans are fond of shooting. It would seem that the Postmaster of Umballa went out shooting in the territory of the Mahárája of Patiala and shot down two villagers. The accused is being

RAHBAR.  
31st May 1895.

Postmaster of Umballa accused of caus-  
ing the deaths of two natives while out  
shooting in Patiala territory.



tried by a jury composed of his own countrymen. The editor does not like to say anything about the dispensation of justice in such cases, but will simply content himself with drawing attention to the fact that natives are human beings and subjects of Englishmen themselves. When they are killed, their deaths cause grief at least to their own wives and children.

NATYA PATRA,  
April 1895.

23. The *Natya Patra* (Allahabad), in its joint issue for March and April, highly praising Mr. Bird, the Collector of Allahabad, Mr. Parsons, the District Superintendent of Police, and the new Kotwál, for the excellent manner in which they have been discharging their respective duties since they have come to Allahabad, putting down bad characters, successfully raiding gambling houses, substituting good police officers for bad ones, &c., observes that one might fitly compare the accidental combination of these three able officers at Allahabad, whose sole desire appears to be to promote the well-being and happiness of the people, to the confluence of the three sacred rivers, the Ganges, the Jumna and the invisible Saraswati, which have benefited the town so much and made it so sacred and famous in the whole country.

Present District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and City Kotwál, Allahabad.

ALMORA AKHBAR,  
27th May 1895.

24. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 27th May, speaks of the justice and impartiality of Major Hewett, the Cantonment Magistrate of Ránikhet, in high terms, drawing attention to his decision in a mixed case. A native shopkeeper was assaulted by a European soldier, whose acquittal might be considered a foregone conclusion, as usual. Major Hewett, however, did not allow the soldier to go scot-free, but fined him Rs. 30. He has a strong love for justice and fears God. The exhibition of such impartiality by European officers is greatly conducive to the popularity and permanance of British rule in this country.

Major Hewett, the Cantonment Magistrate of Ránikhet, praised for his just decision in a mixed case.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE,  
27th May 1895.

25. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st June, says that on the 27th May a police constable wanted half an anna worth of ice from an ice-seller, named Shiva Narayan, at the Filkhána Bazár in Cawnpore. The latter offered one and a half chhatáks of ice at 6 annas a *seer*, but the constable demanded 4 chhatáks. Shiva Narayan, declining to comply with his demand, was arrested and taken to the police station on the false charge of attending to the call of nature in the public street. He was placed in the lock-up, but subsequently released on furnishing bail. He had  $3\frac{1}{2}$  *seers* of ice with him at the time, which the police divided among themselves. He was put on his trial before a bench of honorary magistrates who acquitted him. It remains to be seen how the police authorities will deal with the police officials concerned in the case.

Alleged ill-treatment of an ice-seller by the police at Cawnpore.

ANÍS-I-HIND,  
25th May 1895.

26. The *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th May, has heard that some bad characters in the town of Shahdara, Meerut District, are in the habit of annoying native women, whether they be of high or low class, in the public streets. One woman, named Nanno, recently made a report at the police station complaining of her ill-treatment by Piare, Jiwan and some others. The sub-inspector in charge of the station, however, did not, for reasons best known to himself, make any inquiry into the matter and let off the accused after keeping them one day in the lock-up. The woman thereupon sent a telegram to the district magistrate on the subject and instituted a prosecution in the court of Pandit Kashi Prasad, Deputy Collector. The Tahsildár of Gháziabad has been ordered to investigate the matter. It is to be hoped that an example will be made of the offenders.

Bad characters at Shahdara, district Meerut.

HINDUSTÁN,  
30th May 1895.

27. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th May, referring to the Meerut water-supply scheme, expresses approval of it and observes that it will involve no heavy expenditure. The inhabitants of Meerut should be thankful to Government and give every help to the Municipal Board in carrying out such an important sanitary measure. The Government of the United Provinces has really taken greater interest in providing pure water for the people than other Local Governments.

Water-supply scheme, Meerut.



28. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, expresses deep regret at the approaching departure of Mr. G. J. Nicholls, the District and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, speaking of his justice, ability and politeness in very high terms. He acquired wide-spread popularity among the residents of Moradabad and greatly suppressed crime.

*RAHBAR.*  
31st May 1895.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, the District and Sessions Judge of Moradabad.

29. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 3rd June, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the Settlement employes at Fyzabad receive no holidays. The Musalmáns were required to attend office even on the day of Id. But they objected and then they were granted a holiday. All the employes had to work during the Christmas week and even the Empress' Birthday was not observed as a holiday.

*NAJM-UL-HIND.*  
3rd June 1895.

Settlement employes at Fyzabad granted no holidays.

### III.—POST OFFICE.

30. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th May, in giving a vivid description of the hard work exacted from the postal employes, laments their hard lot, and calls them regular pack-donkeys. The postal peons know not what a holiday is. Besides, they are given so many letters, packets, &c., to be delivered to the people every day, that they have to keep moving about the streets all day long. Their condition is really pitiable and the authorities ought to lighten their work and thereby make their life worth living to some extent.

*ANIS-I-HIND.*  
25th May 1895.

Excessive hard work alleged to be exacted from postal employes.

31. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, complains that the Branch Postmaster at Yahaganj, Lucknow, often gives unnecessary trouble to the Editor in connection with copies of the paper offered to him for despatch for reasons best known to himself. Copies of the previous issue were repeatedly presented to him for despatch, but he did not receive them. On receipt of a report made by the Branch Postmaster himself, the Sub-Postmaster of Aminabad sent for the copies of the newspaper and despatched them. The Editor requests the Postmaster-General to enquire into the matter.

*ANJUMAN-I-HIND.*  
1st June 1895.

A complaint against the Branch Postmaster at Yahaganj, Lucknow, by the Editor of the *Anjuman-i-Hind*.

32. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 26th May, referring to the introduction of wrappers, bearing half an anna and one anna embossed stamps, for newspapers and packets, observes that they are not likely to become popular, as they will be supplied at higher prices than those marked on them, viz., the former at seven pies and the latter at one anna and one pie each. The editor urges a reduction of one pie in the price of these wrappers, and urges the introduction of quarter anna wrappers for the privileged newspapers on the ground that the present system of paying postage for these papers causes inconvenience and loss to the publishers.

*JÁM-I-JAMSHID.*  
26th May 1895.

New wrappers issued by the Postal Department for packets.

### IV.—RAILWAY.

33. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 28th May, publishes a communication from a Brindaban correspondent who complains that formerly eight trains were run between Brindaban and Muttra every day, but that since the 1st of April 1894 the number of the trains has been reduced to four. Again, the trains are very badly timed. One train leaves Brindaban early in the morning at 5-45 and the other late in the afternoon at 5-35; apparently both the trains do not suit public convenience. On the other hand, one train starts from Muttra at 11-30 A. M. and the other at 6-45 P. M. These times, too, are equally unsuitable. Who would be so foolish as to travel in mid-day during the hot weather? Pilgrims arriving at Muttra at 6-15 A. M. and 4 P. M. have to wait till 11-30 A. M. and 6-45 P. M., respectively, if they desire to proceed to Brindaban by rail. Moreover, the stations at the Hardinge-gate and the Dig-gate have been abolished. The result of all these changes is that people prefer *ekkas* to railway trains, and that the railway receipts on the Muttra-Brindaban branch have consequently considerably

*HINDUSTÁN.*  
28th May 1895.

Muttra-Brindaban Branch of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.



fallen off. The receipts at the Brindaban Station have decreased from Rs. 80 or 90 to about Rs. 10 a day, and at the Muttra City Station from Rs. 5 to annas 10 or 12. The attention of the District Traffic Superintendent has been drawn to the matter more than once in vain. It may be hoped Government will order at least six trains to be run between Brindaban and Muttra every day and timed to suit the public convenience.

*ANIS-I-HIND*,  
25th May 1895.

34. "A guard," writing to the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th May, complains that on the North-Western Railway the native guards are ill-treated and given smaller pay than their white-skinned *confrères*. They have been recently ordered to wear *khaki* drill uniforms which will prove much more expensive than the *white* drill ones they have hitherto used. The higher authorities of the railway ought to pity the poorly-paid but hard worked native guards and let them continue using the white drill.

*ANIS-I-HIND*,  
25th May 1895.

35. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 25th May, complains that there appears to be no Hindu sweetmeat-seller at the Sháhjahánpur Railway Station and that the Hindu passengers are consequently exposed to great inconvenience there from want of food.

*NAJM-UL-HIND*,  
3rd June 1895.

36. A correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 3rd June, complains that there are several privies at the Fyzabad Railway Station intended for the respective use of European gentlemen and ladies and Indian men and women, but that they are not lighted at night and that consequently passengers are liable to mistake the one for the other in the dark and get themselves into trouble. There are no satisfactory arrangements for the supply of water to passengers at the Lucknow and Fyzabad stations.

#### V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

*KARNÁMAH*,  
25th May 1895.

37. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 25th May, again complains that the standposts at Lucknow do not yield water at all hours of the day, and that applications which were made for making house connections some time ago have not yet been sanctioned. This is the hot season when water is required in larger quantities by the people than at any other time of the year. Octroi duty was raised about two years ago on account of the water-works, but it is a pity that the people are not yet properly supplied with water. Some of the public roads in the town are not in good condition, nor are they properly lighted. The City Magistrate, Mr. Porter, has lately been dealing with bad characters in the right way. If he maintains his present attitude towards them for some time more, the town will soon be rid of them. The Musalmán residents of Lucknow have sent a memorial to the Government of India protesting against the proposed rules for regulating the Muhammadan pilgrimage to Mecca.

*NAJM-UL-HIND*,  
24th May 1895.

38. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saháranpur), of the 24th May, complains that the streets in the town of Saháranpur are not kept in proper order, and that they are neither adequately watered nor lighted.

*ANJUMAN-I-HIND*,  
1st June 1895.

39. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, complains that on the 31st May, in the evening, a house caught fire at Victoriaganj, Lucknow, and that almost all the inmates and also some other men who assisted in putting out the fire were burnt and buried in the *débris*. It would be well if the engine at the water-works were worked day and night.

*HINDUSTAN*,  
28th May 1895.

40. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 28th May, publishes a facetious article, headed "The new year and the Anti-Congress leaders," contributed by a correspondent who calls himself an Anti-Congressist. The year 1895 has proved very unlucky to the Anti-Congressists, the true

Death of Rája Shiva Prasad, C.S.I.,  
Benares.



friends and patriots of this country. They first suffered a severe loss by the death of Munshi Nawal Kishore, the great hero of Lucknow and king of flatterers (*lit.* the husband of flattery). The sudden retirement of the Rájá of Bhinga from the world was another equally severe blow to that party. Its misfortunes did not end here: Raja Shiva Prasad of Benares, who being only 72 years old, was still in the prime of youth, was lately gathered to his fathers. Hiranya Kashyap, Ráwan, &c., (the great Indian demons of old) lived thousands of years. Was our Rájá inferior to them in any respect that cruel death carried him off at such an early age? Who will now oppose the mischievous resolutions of the National Congress and expose the disloyalty of the Congressists? The hopes of the Anti-Congress party are now entirely centered in Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan. He ought to gird up his loins and oppose the Congress with increased zeal and vigour. But first of all he should obtain a few potent charms and amulets in order to escape death, which seems bent on playing havoc among the Anti-Congress leaders this year.

41. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 27th May, expresses regret at Rájá Shiva Prasad's death, speaking in high terms of his learning, character and shrewdness. (The *Oudh Akh-bár*, Lucknow, of the 27th May, and the *Bhárat Bhúshan*, Benares, of the 24th idem, notice the Rájá's

BHÁRAT JIWAN.  
27th May 1895.

The same.

death with deep regret and sorrow and praise him for his good qualities and success in life. The *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 29th May, states that the Rájá was a self-made man and raised himself from a humble position in life by dint of his character and perseverance. He was rewarded by Government for his Mutiny services with a grant of land and did good work as an Inspector of Schools. He owed much of his success to the help he received from the late Mahárájá of Benares. He made himself specially notorious in connection with the Ilbert Bill controversy by siding with the Anglo-Indians. He was not on friendly terms with his countrymen, to whose aspirations he was always opposed, and who consequently made severe attacks on him.)

42. The *Prayág Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 30th May, complains that the public latrines at Badshahi Mandi and Katghar in the Allahabad City, being in a very dirty state, are a source of great inconvenience to men living in the neighbourhood. Again, the night soil is removed from the former latrines at about half-past eight in the morning, which is evidently a very unsuitable time, the passage of the conservancy cart through the streets at the time necessarily being a great nuisance. The night soil removed from the Katghar latrines is collected at a place close by and sold as manure to cultivators after five or six days. It is to be hoped the district magistrate will inquire into the matter, ordering the latrines to be erected at suitable distances from dwelling houses and to be properly cleaned.

PRAYÁG SAMACHÁR.  
30th May 1895.

Public latrines, Allahabad.

43. A correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 27th May, says that there is an old tomb of a saint named Shis at Ajudhya, which is held in high respect by the Musalmáns of that town. Long ago a Hindu religious mendicant took up his lodgings on the mound of earth close by and built a *chabutra* (platform) for his use.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
27th May 1895.

Objection taken by Musalmáns to the proposed construction of a Hindu temple at Ajudhya.

Subsequently he desired to put up a shed, but the Musalmáns objected and the matter was referred to the local authorities, who forbade any kind of additions or alterations to be made. Lately an attempt has been made by some Hindus to build a temple on the mound, an application being made by them to the Deputy Commissioner for permission. An objection being raised by the Musalmáns, the Deputy Commissioner has ordered the old file to be put up. As the erection of a Hindu temple in close proximity to the tomb of a saint held in reverence by the Musalmáns is likely to prove a new source of quarrel between the two communities at Ajudhya, the Hindus had better select some other place for the temple.



**DABDABA-I-QAISARI.**  
25th May 1895.

44. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 25th May, in its local news column, states that the police are making inquiries from the Hindus as to who will hold marriages during the Muharram and on what dates. It would be better if a proclamation were issued calling upon the Hindus who will hold marriages during the Muharram to file applications (for permission).

**RIAZ-UL-AKHBAR.**  
24th May 1895.

45. The *Riaz-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th May, in giving an account of an "At Home" which Dr. Hoey, the District Magistrate of Gorakhpur, held at his bungalow on the 21st idem, highly praises the splendid arrangements which the Doctor made for the entertainment of both his European and Indian guests. Such social gatherings are highly conducive to the growth of good feeling between the rulers and the ruled, and those European gentlemen who promote them are entitled to the thanks of the general public. The writer then refers to the various means which Dr. Hoey has tried to benefit and do good to the people of Gorakhpur, and expresses a fervent wish that he may stay long in the district.

ALLAHABAD :  
The 8th June 1895. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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